

**REMARKS**

Applicants initially note the recent history of this application:

- A Final Office Action issued on August 16, 2005;
- A Request for Continued Examination (“RCE”) under 37 C.F.R. § 1.114, a first Preliminary Amendment, and a Petition for Suspension of Action (37 C.F.R. § 1.103) were subsequently filed on January 17, 2006;
- Thereafter, the USPTO granted the Petition for Suspension of Action on January 24, 2006;
- Applicants then filed an Information Disclosure Statement (“IDS”) on February 22, 2006; and
- This present Preliminary Amendment now follows.

Thus, the instant Preliminary Amendment amends the claims with regard to the January 17, 2006 set of claims. Also, the Suspension of Action ends on April 17, 2006.

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider the present application in view of the claim amendments and arguments presented in the first Preliminary Amendment of January 17, 2006 as well as the current preliminary amendments to the claims and accompanying remarks.

***Status of Claims***

In the present Reply, claim 1 has been amended. Thus, claims 1-18 are pending in the present application. No new matter has been added by way of the amendment to claim 1, since

this amendment actually deletes subject matter and has support in the originally filed claim.

Based upon the above considerations, entry of the present amendment is respectfully requested.

In view of the following remarks, along with the remarks of the first Preliminary Amendment of January 17, 2006, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw all rejections and allow the currently pending claims.

***Issues Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph***

Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for asserted lack of written description (see paragraphs 1-2 of the outstanding Office Action). As stated in the January 17 Preliminary Amendment, this rejection is rendered moot since claim 1 recites that the polymer is in the form of latex and is in the image-forming layer. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

***Issues Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)/§ 103(a)***

Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fukui *et al.* (Public. No. 2002/0102502; hereinafter “Fukui *et al.* ‘502”) (see paragraph 5 of the outstanding Final Office Action).

Also, claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 1 096310 (hereinafter “EP ‘310”) (see paragraph 6 of the Office Action).

Applicants respectfully traverse all rejections.

The Examiner’s particular comments to Applicants’ previous arguments can be seen in paragraph 8 of the Office Action. In forming the instant rejections, however, the Examiner has admitted that Fukui *et al.* ‘502 and EP ‘310 do not disclose that at least one of R<sup>01</sup> and R<sup>02</sup> in formula (M) is different from a hydrogen atom. Still, in order to cure the deficiency of either Fukui *et al.* ‘502 or EP ‘310, the Examiner has relied on the disclosure of *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary* (4th Ed.) (page 116). As stated in paragraph 8 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner states: “The butadiene known in art encompasses the scope of the isoprene such as defined in *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary*, Fourth Edition, and the percentage of the isoprene monomer claimed in the present claimed invention encompasses the scope of the butadiene monomer disclosed in the applied prior art of record.” (see page 6 of the Final Office Action).

Generally, in response to the above rejections, Applicants submit that the combination/modification of either Fukui *et al.* ‘502 or EP ‘310, and the reference to *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.), is improper. In particular, Applicants respectfully disagree as to how “butadiene” is actually defined in *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Further, each of the cited references fails to disclose the photothermographic material of the instantly claimed invention.

Definition of “butadiene” in *Hackh’s Chemical Dictionary*

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner’s dependence on *The Hackh’s Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.) reference is misplaced. *Hackh’s Chemical Dictionary* merely defines “butadiene” on page 116 as follows:

**butadiene-\*** Bivinyll. **bromo-\*** Bromoprene. **chloro-\*** chloroprene. **methyl-\*** Isoprene. **b. dicarboxylic acid.** Muconic acid.

One of skill in the art understands that this definition of “butadiene” merely states that budadiene corresponds to bivinyll; bromobutadiene is also called bromoprene; chlorobutadiene is also called chloroprene; methylbutadiene is also called isoprene; and the combination of butadinene and two carboxyl groups is called muconic acid.

In short, compounds related to butadiene are cited for reference purposes, but these same compounds (e.g., muconic acid) are defining “butadiene” itself. Accordingly, this definition in *Hackh’s Chemical Dictionary*, by no means, states that bromoprene, chloroprene, isoprene, muconic acid, and the like are within the scope of the definition of “butadiene”.

Based on a common understanding in the art, the term “butadiene” refers to  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2$ , which is non-substituted. This definition/common understand is further supported by various dictionaries including (1) “Kagaku Daijiten” (*Comprehensive Chemical Dictionary*) (Kyoritsu Shuppan Co., Ltd.), p. 817, (2) *WEBSTER’S New Collegiate Dictionary*, p. 150, and (3) *RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY*, p. 179. Applicants herein attach copies of these various dictionary definitions.

The first attached dictionary excerpt from “Kagaku Daijiten” defines “butadiene” as follows (though in the Japanese language, the English translation is provided below):

*butadiene (butadiene in English; Butadien in German)*

*(1) referring to the chained hydrocarbons having two double bonds whose carbon number is four, consisting of the two isomers of 1,2-butadiene and 1,3-butadiene.*

*Since the latter isomer is much important industrially, butadiene often refers to 1,3-butadiene. Regarding 1,2-butadiene, the item for methylallene can be referenced.*

Similar to the Kagaku Daijiten definition, the other two dictionaries (*Webster's*; *Random House*) also define “butadiene” as being “C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>” (and not, e.g., “isoprene” having five carbons as asserted in the Office Action).

In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that the meaning of the term “butadiene” used in Fukui *et al.* ‘502 and EP ‘310 must be a non-substituted butadiene, since the description of Fukui *et al.* ‘502 and EP ‘310 would be ambiguous otherwise. For instance, butadiene is used in the preparation of SBR latex in paragraph [0361], page 33, of Fukui *et al.* ‘502. If the term “butadiene” actually included different types of compounds, the skilled artisan would not understand what compound is being described and used in the Examples of Fukui *et al.* ‘502.

For the reasons described above, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's interpretation of the term “butadiene” is improper. Instead, the term “butadiene” refers to non-substituted CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH=CH<sub>2</sub>, as even supported by the multiple attached dictionary definitions,

and the term “butadiene” does not refer to, e.g., isoprene.

The Instant § 102 Rejections Have Been Overcome

With regard to both rejections cited under § 102, Applicants respectfully submit neither Fukui *et al.* ‘502 or EP ‘310 discloses all instantly claimed features. In this regard, Applicants respectfully refer the Examiner to claim 1 as amended herein. Also, though the Examiner relies on the *Hackh’s* definition of “butadiene,” compounds like muconic acid and isoprene are cited for reference purposes and are not referring to the actual definition of “butadiene” as asserted in the outstanding Office Action. Thus, each of Fukui *et al.* ‘502 and EP ‘310 fails to disclose all features as presently claimed. Because “a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference,” each of the cited Fukui *et al.* ‘502 and EP ‘310 references cannot be a basis for a rejection under § 102. *See Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). These rejections have been overcome.

In addition, as discussed above, if the term “butadiene” actually included different types of compounds, the skilled artisan would not understand what compound is being described and used in the Examples of Fukui *et al.* ‘502. In this regard, Applicants note: “The single reference must describe and enable the claimed invention, including all claim limitations, with sufficient clarity and detail to establish that the subject matter already existed in the prior art and that its existence was recognized by persons of ordinary skill in the field of the invention.” *See Elan Pharmaceuticals Inc. v. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research*, 64 USPQ2d

1292, 1296 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing *Crown Operations International, Ltd. v. Solutia Inc.*, 289 F.3d 1367, 1375, 62 USPQ2d 1917, 1921 (Fed. Cir. 2002)). There is no sufficient clarity and detail here if the skilled artisan cannot reproduce the examples in Fukui *et al.* '502.

Thus, based on the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of both anticipatory rejections are respectfully requested.

**The Instant § 103(a) Rejections Have Been Overcome**

With regard to the rejections cited under 103(a), these rejections have also been overcome. This is because U.S. case law squarely holds that a proper obviousness inquiry requires consideration of three factors: (1) the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations; (2) whether or not the prior art would have taught, motivated, or suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art that they should make the claimed invention (or practice the invention in case of a claimed method or process); and (3) whether the prior art establishes that in making the claimed invention (or practicing the invention in case of a claimed method or process), there would have been a reasonable expectation of success. *See In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Here, not even the initial requirement of disclosure of all claimed features has been satisfied. As explained above, neither Fukui *et al.* '502 nor EP '310 discloses "butadiene" as asserted in the Office Action and thus these references fail to describe all instantly claimed features.

Thus, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) have been overcome. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections are respectfully requested.

Paragraph 5 of the Office Action and Unexpected Results for the Present Invention Rebutts the  
§ 103(a) Rejections

Applicants note that in paragraph 5 (page 4, lines 7-8) of the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner states: “A *prima facie* case of obviousness may be made when chemical compounds have very close structural similarity and similar utilities.” *In re Payne*, *In re Papesch* and *In re Dillon* are also cited in the Office Action. Applicants respectfully submit these comments are inapplicable in view of the definition of “butadiene” as explained above. In other words, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established since, e.g., the requisite disclosure of all claimed features has not been met.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention has achieved unexpected results, whereby such results rebut any asserted *prima facie* case of obviousness (whether based on Fukui *et al.* ‘502, EP ‘310 or any other reference or combinations thereof). *In re Corkill*, 711 F.2d 1496, 226 USPQ 1005 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *see also In re Papesch*, 315 F.2d 381, 137 USP 43 (CCPA 1963); *In re Wiechert*, 370 F.2d 927, 152 USPQ 247 (CCPA 1967). As stated in M.P.E.P. § 2144.09 (see section entitled “*Prima Facie* Case Rebuttable By Evidence of Superior or Unexpected Results”), any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) may be rebutted by a sufficient showing of unexpected results for the present invention.

Here, the copolymer used in the present invention provides remarkable improvement of image storability that is unexpected from the combinations of either Fukui *et al.* or EP ‘310 and *The Hackh’s Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Applicants’ position is supported by (1) the



experimental data generated from testing the Examples as described in the specification of the present application as well (2) in the Declaration (pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.132) submitted on February 10, 2006 (which was in response to an Office Action of October 14, 2005) in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/722,553. This same Rule 132 Declaration is herein attached.

In the attached Rule 132 Declaration, the copolymers according to the presently claimed invention unexpectedly achieve at least 2 times better image storability than the copolymer disclosed in Fukui *et al.* '502. In particular, Applicants respectfully refer the Examiner to Table A at page 3 of the Declaration, which shows the inferior results of the three Comparative Examples (labeled as Sample Nos. 19-21) versus Inventive Sample Nos. 22-30 in, e.g., the "image storability  $\Delta D_{\min}$  after storage" properties. Applicants also request the Examiner to review the captions below Table A in the Rule 132 Declaration that refer to the Fukui *et al.* '502 embodiments. Therefore, Applicants submit that the presently claimed invention has achieved results that are unexpected in the art.

Thus, these rejections under § 103(a) in view of either Fukui *et al.* '502 or EP '310 (and in further view of the *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.) reference) have been overcome.

#### Summary

As described above, neither of the cited Fukui *et al.* '502 or EP '310 references, even in combination with *The Hackh's Chemical Dictionary* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.), discloses, teaches or suggests all instantly claimed features of the present invention. Further, the requisite motivation is lacking in

view of the achieved unexpected results of the present invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all rejections have been overcome and request allowance of all pending claims.

***Conclusion***

A full and complete response has been made to all issues as cited in the Office Action. Applicants have taken substantial steps in efforts to advance prosecution of the present application. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance issue for the present case.

If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact Eugene T. Perez (Reg. No. 48,501) at the offices of Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP.

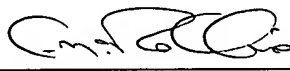
*Application No. 10/724,706*  
*Art Unit 1752*  
*Supplemental Preliminary Amendment*

*Docket No.: 1982-0208P*

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: APR 14 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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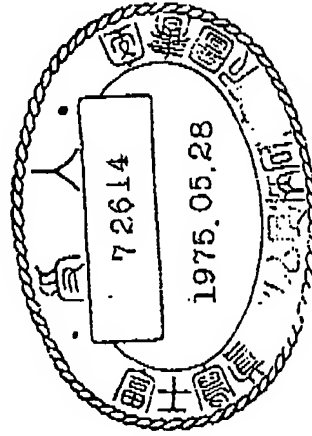
Attachments:

- Kagaku Daijiten" (*Comprehensive Chemical Dictionary*) (Kyoritsu Shuppan Co., Ltd.), p. 817-818 (total of 3 pages)
- WEBSTER'S *New Collegiate Dictionary*, p. 150 (total of 2 pages)
- RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, p. 179 (total of 2 pages)
- Declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Kagaku Daijiten

# 化学大辞典

化学大辞典編集委員会編



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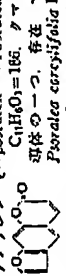


フソラレン

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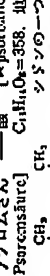
の印状、酸化により金属原子が不足して異質平  
型となるのであるようにいわれる。

フソラレン [furorene]  $C_{14}H_{10}$  166. 芳香族  
母体の一つ。存在



子から得られる。製造 6-オキソシクロヘキセンを還元  
した6-オキソシクロヘキセンにリン化合物を結合し  
てヒドロキシシクロヘキセンを生成し、これを脱水  
して得られる。性質 無色結晶性固体(オキソシクロ  
ヘキセン誘導体)。融点 168-170。エーテル、石  
油エーテル、水に溶解。水酸化ナトリウム水溶液に溶解不  
溶。加熱可溶。酸性に不溶と記載される。

フソロムさん 一酸 [furolic acid]



由 furoic acid 358. 塩基性  
シクロヘキセンの一つ。存在  
の熱安定性 A で反応。溶解 無色。沸点 265。ニ  
トロ化可能。濃硫酸で血赤色を呈する。酸化  
後(III)でプロトコル赤色を呈する。ナトリウムで黄  
色を示す。

フソロムさん 二酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 三酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 四酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 五酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 六酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 七酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 八酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 九酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十一酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十二酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十三酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十四酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十五酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十六酸 [furoic acid]

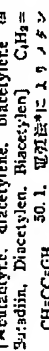
フソロムさん 十七酸 [furoic acid]

フソロムさん 十八酸 [furoic acid]

817

フタジエン

フタジエン [furan]  $C_4H_4O$  68. 芳香族  
母体の一つ。存在



子から得られる。製造 6-オキソシクロヘキセンを還元  
した6-オキソシクロヘキセンにリン化合物を結合し  
てヒドロキシシクロヘキセンを生成し、これを脱水  
して得られる。性質 無色結晶性固体(オキソシクロ  
ヘキセン誘導体)。融点 168-170。エーテル、石  
油エーテル、水に溶解。水酸化ナトリウム水溶液に溶解不  
溶。加熱可溶。酸性に不溶と記載される。

フタジエン 二酸 [furan-2,5-dicarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 三酸 [furan-2,3,5-tricarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 四酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 五酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 六酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 七酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 八酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 九酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十一酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十二酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十三酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十四酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十五酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十六酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十七酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十八酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 十九酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十一酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十二酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十三酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十四酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]

フタジエン 二十五酸 [furan-2,3,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid]





# **RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY**

**Random House  
New York**



## busty ○ buttinsky

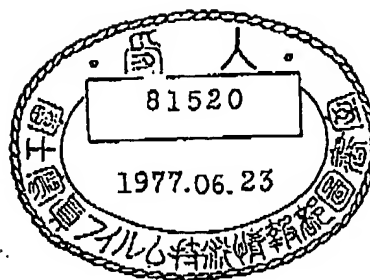
**busty** \ˈbuːsi/ *adj.* **busti-er**, -est: having a large bust  
**bustful** \ˈbuːs-fəl/ *n* [*bust* + *ful* (as in *fulfill*): an antineoplastic agent  $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$  used in the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia]  
**busty** \ˈbuːsi/ *adj.* **busti-er**, -est [ME *būsi*, fr. OE *būsi*; akin to MD & MLG *būsi* *būsi*] 1 a: engaged in action; occupied; being in use (found the telephone ~) 2: full of activity; bustling *ca.* *seaport* 3: footishly or intrusively active; meddling 4: full of distracting detail *ca.* *design* — **bustily** \ˈbuːsi-li/ *adv.* — **bustiness** \ˈbuːsi-nəs/ *n*  
**syn** **busty**, **industrious**, **diligent**, **assiduous**, **sedulous** *shared meaning element*: actively engaged or occupied (as in work or in accomplishing an end). **busty** stresses activity as opposed to idleness or leisure (had plenty of work to keep him ~) but does not in itself convey anything about the utility or effectiveness of the activity (always too busy to get a job finished) **industrious** implies habitual or characteristic attentiveness and persistent earnest application (as to work or a business) **diligent** suggests earnest application to a particular occupation (*a diligent student*) **assiduous** stresses careful and unremitting application (*assiduous* in his attentions to his bride) **sedulous** implies painstaking and persevering application (*sedulous* care of her husband's needs)  
**ant** idle, unoccupied  
**busty** *vb* **bustled**, **bustling** *w*: to make busy; occupy ~ *n*  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*]  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 1: an officious or inquisitive person  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 2: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 3: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 4: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 5: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 6: a group of people who are busy or active  
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**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 12: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 13: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 14: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 15: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 16: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 17: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 18: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 19: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 20: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 21: a group of people who are busy or active  
**bustle** \ˈbuːsəl/ *n* [*bustle* + *to* + *to* — *Queen* *Queen*] 22: a group of people who are busy or active  
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**butt** *vb* (partly fr. *but*, partly fr. *butt*) *w*: **ASBT** — used or against ~ *v* 1: to place end to end or side to side or overlapping 2: to trim or square off (as a log) at the : to reduce (as a cigarette) to a butt by stubbing or stamping  
**butt** \ˈbuːt/ *n* [*ME* prob. akin to *ME* *butte* *butte*, *LG* *but* *OHG* *būtan* to beat] 1: **NUTCRACKS** 2: the large or thick part of something: *a*: a lean upper cut of the pork shoulder : the base of a plant from which the roots spring *c*: the end or handle end of a tool or weapon 3: an unused remnant : the part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's butt sides  
**butt** *n* [*ME*, fr. *MF* *botte*, fr. *OProv* *bota*, fr. *LL* *būtū* large cask esp. for wine, beer, or water 3: any of various liquid capacity; esp.: a measure equal to 108 imperial gallons  
**butte** \ˈbuːt/ *n* [*fr.* *knoll*, fr. *MF* *bute* mound of earth on a backdrop] 1: an isolated hill or small mountain with steep precipitous sides usu. having a smaller summit area than the surrounding country 2: a hill or mound of earth on a backdrop  
**butte** \ˈbuːt/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OE* *būtere*; akin to *OHG* *būtere* both fr. a prehistoric *WGmc* word borrowed fr. *L* *būtum* fr. *Gk* *būtum*, fr. *būt* cow + *tyr* cheese; akin to *Av* *būt* both fr. a cow] 1: a solid emission of fat globules, milk, or cream made by churning milk or cream and used as food 2: a substance, esp. *a*: any of various fatty oils remaining near ordinary temperatures *b*: a food spread made from milk or other food (apple ~) 3: *FLATTERY* — **butteless** *vb* **butteless** *vb*: to spread with or as if with butter  
**butte** \ˈbuːt/ *n* [*fr.* *knoll*, fr. *MF* *bute* mound of earth on a backdrop] 1: a common European perennial herb (*Clitoria* spp.) used in the snapdragon family that has showy yellow and orange and is a naturalized weed in much of No. America  
**butte** \ˈbuːt/ *n* [*fr.* *knoll*, fr. *MF* *bute* mound of earth on a backdrop] 1: a chubby person 2: *WAX BEAN* 3: *WAX BEAN* 4: *WAX BEAN* 5: *WAX BEAN* 6: *WAX BEAN* 7: *WAX BEAN* 8: *WAX BEAN* 9: *WAX BEAN* 10: *WAX BEAN* 11: *WAX BEAN* 12: *WAX BEAN* 13: *WAX BEAN* 14: *WAX BEAN* 15: *WAX BEAN* 16: *WAX BEAN* 17: *WAX BEAN* 18: *WAX BEAN* 19: *WAX BEAN* 20: *WAX BEAN* 21: *WAX BEAN* 22: *WAX BEAN* 23: *WAX BEAN* 24: *WAX BEAN* 25: *WAX BEAN* 26: *WAX BEAN* 27: *WAX BEAN* 28: *WAX BEAN* 29: *WAX BEAN* 30: *WAX BEAN* 31: *WAX BEAN* 32: *WAX BEAN* 33: *WAX BEAN* 34: *WAX BEAN* 35: *WAX BEAN* 36: *WAX BEAN* 37: *WAX BEAN* 38: *WAX BEAN* 39: *WAX BEAN* 40: *WAX BEAN* 41: *WAX BEAN* 42: *WAX BEAN* 43: *WAX BEAN* 44: *WAX BEAN* 45: *WAX BEAN* 46: *WAX BEAN* 47: *WAX BEAN* 48: *WAX BEAN* 49: *WAX BEAN* 50: *WAX BEAN* 51: *WAX BEAN* 52: *WAX BEAN* 53: *WAX BEAN* 54: *WAX BEAN* 55: *WAX BEAN* 56: *WAX BEAN* 57: *WAX BEAN* 58: *WAX BEAN* 59: *WAX BEAN* 60: *WAX BEAN* 61: *WAX BEAN* 62: *WAX BEAN* 63: *WAX BEAN* 64: *WAX BEAN* 65: *WAX BEAN* 66: *WAX BEAN* 67: *WAX BEAN* 68: *WAX BEAN* 69: *WAX BEAN* 70: *WAX BEAN* 71: *WAX BEAN* 72: *WAX BEAN* 73: *WAX BEAN* 74: *WAX BEAN* 75: *WAX BEAN* 76: *WAX BEAN* 77: *WAX BEAN* 78: *WAX BEAN* 79: *WAX BEAN* 80: *WAX BEAN* 81: *WAX BEAN* 82: *WAX BEAN* 83: *WAX BEAN* 84: *WAX BEAN* 85: *WAX BEAN* 86: *WAX BEAN* 87: *WAX BEAN* 88: *WAX BEAN* 89: *WAX BEAN* 90: *WAX BEAN* 91: *WAX BEAN* 92: *WAX BEAN* 93: *WAX BEAN* 94: *WAX BEAN* 95: *WAX BEAN* 96: *WAX BEAN* 97: *WAX BEAN* 98: *WAX BEAN* 99: *WAX BEAN* 100: *WAX BEAN*  
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WEBSTER'S  
New  
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Dictionary



often insolently, as a familiar term of address to a man or

*Watch it, Buster!* 4. a spree. 5. *BRONCOBUSTER*. [1825-35, Amer.]

*bustle* (bustl' /tʃ/), *n.* a woman's close-fitting, sleeveless, strapless dress with boning to give it shape, worn as a blouse. [1875-80; < *bustle* (bus'tl), *v.* -tled, -tling, *n.* -tled, -tling]

*bustling* (bus'tlɪŋ), *v.* -tled, -tling, *n.* -tled, -tling. 1. to move or act with a show of energy (often *fol. by about*): *bustling about in the office*. 2. to abound in something: *an office bustling with activity*.

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2. an island in the Firth of Clyde, in SW Scotland: part of the county Bute. 7733; 50 sq. mi. (130 sq. km).

*bute-tene* (byoo'tēn), *n.* BUTYLENE.

*bute-o* (byoo'tē 6'), *n.* pl. -te-os. any of various soaring hawks of the genus *Buteo*, of both the Old and New Worlds, having broad wings and a wide, rounded tail. [1905-10; < NL; *L. būteō* a kind of hawk or falcon] —*bute-o-nine* (-nīn', -nīn), *n.*

*bute-ler* (but'ler), *n.* the chief male servant of a household, usu. in charge of wines and liquors, the serving of meals, and the supervision of other servants. [1250-1300; ME *butele* < AF *buitiller*; see *butte*]

*But-ler* (but'ler), *n.* 1. Benjamin Franklin, 1818-93, U.S. politician and Union general in the Civil War. 2. Samuel, 1612-80, English poet. 3. Samuel, 1835-1902, English novelist and satirist.

*bute-ler's pan'try*, *n.* a service room between a kitchen and dining room. [1810-20]

*bute* (but), *n.* 1. the end or extremity of anything, esp. the thicker, larger, or blunt end considered as a base, support, or handle: the butt of a rifle. 2. an end that is not used or consumed; remnant: a cigar butt. 3. a lean cut of pork shoulder. 4. *Slang*, the buttocks. 5. *Slang*, a cigarette. [1400-50; late ME *bott* (thick) end, buttock, OE *butt* tree stump (in place names); akin to Sw *but* stump; cf. *buttock*]

*bute* (but), *n.* 1. an object of wit, ridicule, etc. 2. a target. 3. (on a target range) a wall of earth or other backstop located behind the targets to stop bullets, arrows, etc. 4. butts, a target range. 5. *Obs.* the targets to stop bullets, arrows, etc. 6. to abut. —*v.t.* 7. to position or fasten an end (of something). 8. to join the ends of (two things); set end to end. [1350-1400; ME < MF *but* target, goal, prob. < ON *bútr* butt, from the use of a wooden block or stump as a target in archery, etc.]

*bute* (but), *v.t.* 1. to strike or push with the head or horns. —*v.i.* 2. to strike or push something or at something with the head or horns. 3. to project. 4. butt in (or out), to interfere (or stop interfering) in the affairs or conversation of others. —*n.* 5. a blow with the head or horns. [1150-1200; ME < AF *buter*, OF *boier* to thrust, strike < Gmc]

*bute* (but), *n.* 1. any of various units of capacity, usu. considered equal to two hogsheds. 2. a large cask for wine, beer, or ale. [1350-1400; ME *bote* < AF *bo(w)te*; MF < OP *bota* < LL *butta*, *butis*]

*bute* (byoo't), *n.* an isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly above the surrounding land, esp. in the western U.S. and Canada. [1650-60, Amer.; < North American F; F: low hill, mound]

*bute-ter* (but'at), *n.* 1. a soft whitish or yellowish fatty solid that separates from milk or cream when it is churned, processed for cooking and table use. 2. any of various other soft spreads for bread: apple butter, peanut butter. 3. any of various substances of butterlike consistency, as certain vegetable oils solid at ordinary temperatures: cocoa butter. —*v.t.* 4. to put butter on or in. 5. to apply a liquefied bonding material to (a piece or area), as mortar to a course of bricks. 6. butter up, to flatter, esp. so as to gain a favor from. [bef. 1000; ME; OE *butter* < L *butyrum* < Gk *boutyron* = *bou*, comb. form of *bous* cow + *-yron*, *n.* der. of *tyros* cheese] —*bute-ter-less*, *adj.* —*bute-ter-like*, *adj.*

*bute-ter-and-eggs*, *n.* pl. *bute-ter-and-eggs*. (used with a sing. or pl. *v.*) any of several plants whose flowers are of two shades of yellow, as the toadflax. [1770-80]

*bute-ter-bell* (but'at bēl'), *n.* 1. a chubby person. 2. Northeastern U.S. the buffhead. 3. a small spherical pat of butter. [1930-35]

*bute-ter-bean* or *bute-ter-bean*, *n.* 1. a variety of small-seeded lima bean, *Phaseolus limas*, grown in the southern U.S. 2. Midland and Southern U.S. any type of lima bean. [1810-20]

*bute-ter-cup* (but'at kʌp'), *n.* any of numerous plants of the genus *Ranunculus*, having glossy yellow flowers and deeply cut leaves. [1505-15]

*bute-ter-fat* (but'at fāt'), *n.* the fatty portion of milk, from which butter is made, consisting of a mixture of glycerides. [1885-90]

*bute-ter-fingers* (but'at fɪŋgəz'), *n.* pl. -gers. (used with a sing. *v.*) a person who frequently drops things; clumsy person. [1830-40] —*bute-ter-fingered*, *adj.*

*bute-ter-fish* (but'at fɪʃ'), *n.* pl. (esp. collectively) *-fish-es*, (esp. for kinds or species) *-fish*. a small, flattened marine food fish, *Peprilus triacanthus*, of U.S. Atlantic coastal waters. [1665-75]

*bute-ter-fly* (but'at flī'), *n.* pl. -flies, *v.* -fled, -fly-ing. —*n.* 1. any of numerous flying insects of the order Lepidoptera that are active by day, characterized by clubbed antennae, a slender body, and broad, often conspicuously marked wings. 2. a person who flits aimlessly from one interest or group to another: a social butterfly. 3. butterflies, (used with a pl. *v.*) *Informal*, a queasy feeling, as from nervousness or excitement. 4. a racing breaststroke in which the swimmer brings both arms out of the water in forward, circular motions and kicks the legs up and down together. —*v.t.* 5. to slit open and flatten (food) to resemble the spread wings of a butterfly: *butterflied shrimp*. [bef. 1000; ME *boterflye*, OE *butterflēoge*. See *butter*, *fly*]

*bute-terfly bush*, *n.* *supplia*. [1930-35]

*bute-terfly chair*, *n.* a chair in which a canvas sling is suspended from a metal frame by its corners, forming a wide back and seat.

*bute-terfly effect*, *n.* a cumulatively large effect that a very small natural force may produce over a period of time: [1980-85; so called from the notion that the fluttering of a butterfly's wings may set off currents that will grow into a large storm]

*bute-terfly fish* or *bute-terfly-fish*, *n.* any of various colored tropical fishes of the family Chaetodontidae, having deep, narrow bodies and darting movements suggestive of a butterfly. [1735-45]

*bute-terfly shell*, *n.* COQUINA.

*bute-ter* (but'at), *n.* 1. any of several Eurasian or North American shrikes of the genus *Lanius*. 2. any of various large, heavy-billed, highly vocal songbirds of the genus *Cracticus*, of Australia and New Guinea. [1660-70]

*bute-ter-block*, *n.* a slab of wood formed by bonding or gluing together thick laminated strips of wood in alternating light and dark shades. [1835-45] —*bute-ter-block*, *adj.*

*bute-ter-broom*, *n.* a shrubby European evergreen, *Ruscus aculeatus*, of the lily family, used for making brooms. [1555-65]

*bute-ter-y* (but'at yē), *n.* pl. -eries. 1. brutal or wanton slaughter of animals or humans. 2. the trade of a butcher. 3. *Brit.* a slaughterhouse. 4. the act of bungling or botching. [1300-50; ME < AF, MF]

*bute-ter* (byoo't), *n.* 1. Also, *Bute-shire* (byoo'tshēr, -shēr), a historic

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